



National Humanities Foundation needed

by Laura Godofsky

(CPS)—A report recommending the establishment of an independent National Humanities Foundation, similar to the National Science Foundation (NSF), will be issued next month by the Commission on the Humanities.

The mission of the proposed humanities foundation would be broad — including support of "social sciences not supported by the NSF," scholarly research and "creative arts" projects, teacher institutes, student fellowships, and the construction of needed facilities in relevant areas.

The Commission on the Humanities is composed of 20 distinguished educators and humanists and the chairman of IBM. It is sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the US, and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

The forthcoming report, which is still in the draft stage, was outlined at a session of the national conference of the Assn. of Higher Education in Chicago last Tuesday by Charles Blitzer, the Commission's staff director.

Hopefully, the proposal for a National Humanities Foundation will be introduced to Congress as legislation next January, stated Blitzer. Both Blitzer and the other panelists who participated in the session stressed, however, that if the Foundation is to be set up, humanists themselves will have to actively campaign for it. In other words, there seems to be a need for scholar-lobbyists.

The immediate goal of the Foundation's supporters is the recognition of the principle that there should be a federal agency supporting the humanities for their own sake rather than for the many contributions their study might make to national defense or any other concern of the federal government.

Congressional opposition is anticipated to the Commission's basic conclusion that the federal government should provide support for the humanities because the health of the humanities at all levels is an issue of national concern. The "hard cases" put forth by Blitzer were justifying federal support for folklore and church music, two fields studied by humanists.

Another issue in creating the foundation is its location in the executive branch of the federal government. Three institutional forms have been suggested for the foundation:

(1) A National Institute of the Humanities, similar to the National Institutes of Health, located in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as a part of the Office of Education. This, said Blitzer, is a "lively possibility," and has already been suggested in a bill introduced by Representative Fogarty of Rhode Island.

(2) An expanded NSF which would include the humanities. There seem to be few, if any, champions of this proposal, although outspoken opposition to it has also been heard.

(3) A separate National Humanities Foundation. This is the form proposed by the Commission, because perhaps it would be the most likely to focus national attention on the humanities and because, as an independent agency, it would have the most prestige.

The proposed National Humanities Foundation, like the government-run Smithsonian Institute, would be authorized, and apparently expected, to receive private donations, according to Blitzer. One purpose of such donations would be to enable the foundation to use its own, rather than federal funds to support extremely controversial or sensitive projects that might otherwise arouse the ire of Congressional critics.

New national student government association formed in St. Louis

by John Bryant

Michigan Daily Special

ST. LOUIS—A new national student organization, the Associated Student Governments of the United States of America, was formally established here last week.

Lawrence Blankenship of the University of Oklahoma was elected interim president of the group, known until recently as the Associ-

ated Student Governments of America. Kenneth Bowden of Southern Illinois University was elected first vice president.

The new unit, directed toward developing more effective student governments through exchange of ideas, was constituted as a non-political group, forbidden by its constitution from voting on any subject other than its administrative function.

48-6 vote

The final vote for approval of

the constitution was 48-6.

Adoption preceded a hectic all-day session. The climax of the day occurred when the University of Illinois walked out of the meeting protesting the defeat of a motion that would have established a civil rights committee.

The walkout followed charges by Grinnell College that the convention had voted along sectional lines on the issue and that leadership "railroaded" the convention into rejecting the civil rights motion.

Sectionalism charged

The sectionalism charge referred to the large number of southern institutions present.

The convention later approved the creation of a "student rights and human relations committee" which would consider the civil rights in a political vein.

The meeting came close to breaking up twice during stormy sessions. A flurry of parliamentary struggles and clashes over decisions of chairman John Moore of Southern Illinois University slowed discussions of the proposed constitution to a near halt.

'Trying to break up meeting'

At one point William Featheringill of Vanderbilt University, co-chairman of the convention, accused certain convention delegates of "trying to get us tied up in parliamentary procedure and thus break up the meeting."

Although not mentioning the US National Student Association directly, Featheringill's remarks coincided with rumors circulating that some schools were at the convention merely to destroy the new organization and thus eliminate a possible rival to NSA.

Interim document

The constitution, an interim document, is designed to serve until the first national ASGUSA convention can be held. It is intended as a trial measure which convention delegates can submit to their schools for discussion and approval.

'B' applications due

The deadline for "B" scholarship applications for the fall 1964 semester is April 30. Applications are now available in the office of Mr. Robert Franklin, Director of Student Aid, Room 830.

These scholarships are awarded on the basis of financial need and excellence of academic record. Applicants for "B" scholarships must have completed at least one semester at Roosevelt with a grade average of "B" (3.00) or better.

In some exceptional cases, the "B" scholarships will be awarded to incoming transfer students with a superior grade average.

Further information is available in Room 830.

Torch applications

Letters of application for the positions of editor and business manager of the Torch for next year will be accepted in the Student Activities office through 5 p.m., May 11.

The letters should state previous experience and qualifications. Applicants will be interviewed by the Student Activities Board.

Both the editor and the business manager receive salaries of \$25 per issue plus full tuition scholarships up to 15 hours a semester.



PICKET BOARD SELECTION

About 30 pickets demonstrated last Monday while the Chicago Board of Education's selection committee, of which RU President Robert J. Pitchell is a member, met. Leader of the CCCO picketeers was RU philosophy instructor Father Warner White.

Indiana official refuses RU vice presidency

by Tom DeVries

A high-ranking official of the Indiana state government has refused a tentative offer to become the University's vice president in charge of development, the Torch learned last week.

Commissioner John Hatchett of the Indiana Department of Administration said he was unwilling to leave the administration of Governor Matthew Welsh for the higher paying job at Roosevelt, and that his family "didn't want to go to Chicago."

University President Robert J. Pitchell explained that Hatchett was "one of several" candidates under consideration for the develop-

ment office job left vacant by the resignation of Richard Ralston last month.

There are now three "serious" candidates remaining for the job, Pitchell said.

Hatchett and Pitchell have worked together in the Welsh administration, and both were at one time fiscal advisers to the governor. Hatchett said he would not consider leaving his job with Welsh until late fall or possibly January, 1965, at the end of Welsh's term of office.

"I am in a department established by this administration, and I would like to see it continue in such a way that the next adminis-

tration will want to continue it," he explained.

President Pitchell eventually plans to have at least three vice presidents responsible to him. They would be men holding the positions of director of development, dean of faculties, and treasurer. At present only acting dean of faculties H. Horton Sheldon holds the title of vice president.

The president also said the selection of a new dean of faculties may be only days away. The leading candidate, a New York City professor, was scheduled to visit the University over the weekend for interviews and negotiations.

Anarcho-pacifism way to world peace: Stewart

by Wolfgang Oster
and Brian Rolfe

The potential of "anarcho-pacifism" as a way to world peace was discussed at Roosevelt Wednesday by Joffre Stewart, sponsored by the International Workers of the World (IWW), who punctuated his advocacy of non-violent opposition to government by burning an American, a Vatican, and two United Nations flags, and urging his audience to burn their draft cards in the flames.

In order to solve the world's crises, said Stewart, we must first recognize the problem . . . which is not just nuclear war, but getting rid of war. This requires getting rid of the state.

"The state is more subversive to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness than any other isolatable factor in society," Stewart continued. A peaceable, liveable, free society has to be a society without a state.

He described the state as a body of armed men, violent in its institutional forms (cops, courts, jails, taxes), with or without ma-



JOFFRE STEWART

majority rule or rights; a social form that claims a monopoly of violence over a given territory and makes and breaks treaties with other monopolies of violence; an execution committee of a ruling class;

an involuntary social organization, from which one cannot resign; a pyramid of inequality established by means of violence and corruption; and a war organization.

"As violence is nut and core of the state," said Stewart, "war is fully consistent with the nature of the state. . . . Peace is made by . . . asserting our personal autonomy against the freedom-denying claims of the state."

The "anarcho-pacifist" solution, said Stewart, requires radical changes of established concepts and drastic changes in our individual ways of being. "We make peace through any kind of mutiny, law-breaking, resistance, obstruction such as would make the state impossible."

He said we must reject the concept that we are citizens of the state, declare ourselves to be stateless, and "campaign against voting." He said in the US it is impossible to vote for peace because "a ballot for a president is a ballot for a military commander in chief."

"You can demonstrate your independence from nationalism and from so-called 'national independ-

ence" by burning the Constitution or the American flag, said Stewart, illustrating the point by igniting an American flag as a symbol of his rejection of the "American state," and inviting all present to correct their "mistake of draft registration" by burning their draft cards in the flames.

He then burned a UN flag to denote his rejection of every state in the UN, and a Vatican flag to demonstrate his rejection of every state outside the UN, commenting that this also included such nations as Red China. He ended the exhibition by burning another UN flag to symbolize his opposition to world government.

Anarchy depends on cooperation and working together of equals, said Stewart, implying a society without a state. It is a misconception that anarchy means chaos, although it does mean chaos to the authoritarian bosses who swindle, draft, oppress, and deprive their employees. If anarchy were chaos, said Stewart, it would still offer salvation in contrast to the nuclear oblivion that laws and institutions threaten.

Colleges 'sell out,' charges Coffin

by Laura Godofsky

(CPS) — Universities are not living the values that they ostensibly stand for, a panel agreed at the national conference of the Association for Higher Education last Monday.

Although universities are supposed to be dealing with the most important issues of the day, they instead discourage active involvement — and in many cases even discussion — of these issues. That the consensus that emerged from a two-hour discussion of the role of the college in developing democratic values.

College faculty members and administrations as well as society at large were criticized for failing to encourage active involvement through concrete experience in the most important problems of society.

William Coffin, Jr., Yale's freedom-riding chaplain, who recently was jailed in a Florida civil rights trip with Mrs. Peabody, the mother of the governor of Massachusetts, was the session's featured speaker.

Students find higher education meaningless because educators avoid the key issues of society — in fact they are paid to avoid them, he said.

Universities fail

The failure of universities to stimulate involvement in important activities has led to failures in educating students properly. Only by concrete involvement can students develop a sense of values, said Coffin.

Coffin criticized campuses for allowing extra-curricular activities to exist that "promote the values that universities are trying to counter in the classrooms." Fraternities, for example, "for the most part are monuments to irrelevancy in 1964," he said. He urged support for important extracurricular activities — those that "try to stimulate an interest in policy."

More students have to choose "radical" professions, said Coffin. Now, too many choose attractive, rather than important jobs. This is partly a result of universities' public-relations preoccupation with sexual morality rather than vocational morality, which should be of greater natural concern, he said.

Stephen J. Wright, President of Fisk University, charged that "our college catalogues are fictions," containing "little to buttress our allegation that we are trying to develop certain kinds of men."

No commitment

"Universities are not committed to anything and as result students are not committed to anything," commented Marian Wright, an alumna of Fisk and of Yale and currently a lawyer for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.

The Southern sit-ins were as much directed against Negro professors and college presidents who "teach equality and then walk into movie theaters through the back door" as against the white system of segregation, according to Miss

Wright. These Negro leaders were not setting good enough examples for their students, she charged.

Moral duty

Most panelists noted that teaching should not be, but too often is, separated from real life. The teacher, said Coffin, has a moral duty to set an example of courage and concern for his students. Further, a number of discussants felt that the teacher should set an example of participation in the resolution of the pressing social problems of the day.

President Wright added that he did not know who had "bought"

so many of the nation's deans, faculty members, and chaplains, but they were as silent as the college presidents.

Robert Boynton, associate professor of political science at the University of Iowa, suggested that "the system has bought the faculty."

Brownie points

"There are no Brownie points for civil rights," he said, and "only a half-point for 'community service,' which generally means 'speaking to the Kiwanis.'" Furthermore, faculty members often view their work as a deliberate choice of a

life of reflection over a life of action. "We've opted for impotence," stated Boynton.

Frank McCallister, Director of Roosevelt's Labor Education Division, suggested that colleges are "overweighted with the materialistic values of our society," and hence their personnel were afraid to "stick their necks out." He pointed out that only ten or twelve of the over 30,000 members of college boards of trustees in the US were representatives of labor; and that even in Negro colleges the trustees were invariably businessmen.

Mumford calls for controlling automation of knowledge to end 'world of science gone mad'

by Tom DeVries

(CPS)—In a broad attack on a world of science gone mad, author Lewis Mumford called last Sunday for "deliberately controlling and correcting the automation of knowledge by addressing education to larger and more central human purposes."

Recalling the story of the Sorcerer's Apprentice, Mumford said that our civilization has "cleverly found a magic formula for putting the academic broom and pails of water to work by themselves." But like the apprentice, he continued, we have lost the formula to stop the process.

Even in a field as limited as the study of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract of elderly earthworms, he said, "it is difficult for a conscientious scholar to keep his head above the water."

"My purpose," he told the convention of the Assn. for Higher Education, "is to challenge, as scientifically outdated as well as humanly inadequate, the whole constellation of mechanical ideas that now dominate our civilization, beginning with the automation of knowledge."

He told the 1600 educators assembled for the meeting that higher education has focused almost exclusively on the production of mass scientific truths and that it is "utterly incapable of dealing with the most pressing problem of our age: the larger system of automation of which it is a part."

As our institutions continue to develop with their nuclear reactors, IBM machines, television, machine-marked examinations, he said, the human element disappears, yet the exponents of automation "see no way of overcoming its deficiencies except by a further extension of automation."

The best name for this automation, Mumford told his audience, is "organized impotence," and the ideal hero of it is Adolph Eichmann, "the current functionary, the perfect bureaucrat, proud to the end that he never allowed a

moral scruple or a human sentiment to keep him from carrying out the orders that came from above."

Mumford laid the blame for the paralyzing increase in knowledge and its automation to our inability to cope with the proliferation in scientific information. Of scientists he said: "Overproud of their one-generation acquisitions, they point to the fact that there are now more scientists alive than in the whole history of the world before our generation." They do not realize, he continued, that the fund of knowledge now available is "no guarantee whatever of our having sufficient emotional sensitivity . . . to make good use of it."

Mumford predicted that "with-

in a couple of centuries there will be dozens of scientists for every man, woman, child, and dog on the planet." Fortunately, he added, such conditions of over-crowding will have killed off most of the population before we reach that point.

"Our task today is to make the genuine good derived from the automation of knowledge subservient to the superior, history-laden functions and purposes of human culture," he concluded, but there is no easy way to change the present trend. "We must settle down to the long process of rethinking our basic premises and re-fabrication of our whole ideological and cultural structure" with the end of "uniting physical processes and organic functions with human purposes."

Schools must lead fight for Negro academic opportunity: Dennis

by Steve Bookshester

(CPS) — A leading educator Tuesday called for leadership from within the nation's college and university communities to help solve problems relating to expanding opportunities for Negroes in higher education.

"Economic, social and cultural handicaps being what they are, just letting 'nature take its course' with respect to enrollment or employment of Negroes in integrated universities is not enough," stated Lawrence E. Dennis, director of Commission on Academic Affairs of the American Council on Education, speaking at the national conference of the Assn. for Higher Education.

"It should be the responsibility of administrative officers and faculties to work systematically to expand opportunities for Negroes in higher education, especially in the large urban population centers," said Dennis. "The emerging 'dialogue' between the predominantly Negro institutions and the predominantly white universities (which the late President Kennedy had called for in June) should be supported as a constructive step toward the improvement of all higher education."

Dennis said that the number of Negroes presently attending undergraduate schools is estimated at 180,000, a rate of college attendance much lower than that for whites. He noted that nearly two-thirds of the Negroes in college are enrolled in predominantly Negro schools.

These schools are handicapped, stated Dennis, by lack of funds, deficiencies in the prior schooling of their students—who usually come from segregated school sys-

tems — limited library facilities, low faculty salaries, and faculty members who often have also been educated at Negro colleges with similar ills.

Although Dennis feels that "in the long run, the anachronism of the Negro college should disappear," he stated that for the present Negro colleges "remain the only realistic opportunity for college success for the many graduates of segregated secondary schools who can profit from additional education but who would suffer in competition against better prepared white students."

Speaking of Southern institutions formerly restricted to whites, Dennis said, "Indications are that they will continue to provide only limited opportunities for Negroes."

He cited three main reasons for this situation: (1) formerly white institutions are financially beyond the reach of most Negro students; (2) Negro youth from segregated schools, which are often inferior to white schools, will not be as well-prepared as white applicants; (3) "many Negro students and parents will wish to avoid the tensions and social limitations of an overwhelmingly white milieu."

Negro students also have problems with Northern and Western schools which have "long since taken on all the trappings of non-discrimination," stated Dennis.

Noted Dennis, "At present the Negro is largely outside the mainstream of American education, and particularly of American higher education. Only bare beginnings have been made in expanding postsecondary opportunities for Negroes. Action programs can no longer be delayed."

An estimated 1,600 faculty members, administrators, graduate students, and government and foundation officials were in Chicago last week attending the 19th National Conference on Higher Education, sponsored by the Association for Higher Education (AHE).

The AHE is a self-governing department of the National Education Association (NEA), composed of administrators and faculty members interested in higher education in the United States.

Torch staffers Tom DeVries and Steve Bookshester and Chicago Maroon staffers Laura Godofsky and Dave Aiken cooperated on the coverage of AHE.

Grades useless: Goodman

by Dave Aiken

(CPS) — Grading destroys the aims of testing, said Paul Goodman, noted author on education, at the Assn. for Higher Education meeting last week.

Goodman said tests should be designed only to help a student find out what he doesn't know, and giving him a "D" if he knows little destroys this purpose.

When young people reach 21 and must get along by themselves, many have not developed a sense of responsibility, because they have always been evaluated by their teachers during their school years, Goodman said.

A course must develop the main ideas of its subject, he continued, grading "objective tests," which examine the student's knowledge of individual bits of information, does not allow teachers to develop this "general" knowledge in their students, he continued.

Students should be encouraged to use their imagination, and teachers should be pleased when stu-

dents make "daring errors" and propose "wild hypotheses," Goodman said.

Objective tests are regarded by many as "extrinsic spurs to the lazy," Goodman said, but this does not work with the many students who use "laziness" as a defense mechanism, he said.

Some students, for instance, try to "save face" by avoiding hard work which they might fail. "It is absurd to repeat the punishment which drove them into this situation" by giving them tests they will fail again, Goodman commented.

Another danger with "objective" tests is that a bright student may study enough to pass a course and do very well on the test, but, if he is not interested in the subject, he will forget all he was taught in about six weeks, Goodman said.

Use of computers and other modern "objective" test equipment reflects a "cash accounting, business mentality" on the part of university administrators, Goodman concluded.

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MONDAY

8:30 a.m.—Conference on Public Relations in Business, Education, Politics and Sports, offered by Society for the Advancement of Management in conjunction with RU chapters of Alpha Delta Sigma, American Marketing Assn., and the Accounting Society. Altgeld hall
9:30 a.m.—Phi Delta Rho bake sale. Fainman hall
11:30 a.m.—Filene seminar (preparatory discussion): talk by Prof. Martin D. Dubin, on "Historical Development of Foreign Aid: US and International Agency Programs" room 720
11:30 a.m.—Alpha Delta Sigma: business meeting room 760
11:30 a.m.—Alpha Delta Sigma: pledge meeting room 314
11:30 a.m.—Tau Delta Phi: pledge class room 316
11:30 a.m.—Young Democrats: business meeting room 320
11:30 a.m.—Phi Delta Rho room 310
11:30 a.m.—Young Republicans: business meeting room 330
11:30 a.m.—Young Socialist Alliance: business meeting room 504
11:30 a.m.—Service Club: election of officers room 513
4:00 p.m.—Roosevelt Christian Fellowship: Bible study room 426
7:30 p.m.—RU Alumni Assn.: Goals Committee. Sullivan room

TUESDAY

8:30 a.m.—Society for the Advancement of Management (see notice under Mon.) Altgeld hall
2:00 p.m.—Student Activities Board room 618
8:00 p.m.—Lecture in the series, "The First World War as Turning Point": "The Transformation of American Life," by Charles Hirschfeld, professor of the humanities, Michigan State University (faculty, students, and staff — admission free) Ganz hall

WEDNESDAY

12:45 p.m.—Tutoring Project: all interested students welcome room 518
12:45 p.m.—CMC: Student Recital Ganz hall
1:00 p.m.—Student Senate room 434
1:00 p.m.—Arab Students Organization: "Arab-American Relations: How Can They Be Improved?" The Reverend Humphrey Walz, guest speaker — everyone invited — refreshments Sullivan room
1:00 p.m.—DuBois Society: informal discussion room 358
1:00 p.m.—Sociology Club: talk by Morris Levin, director of the Bernard Horwich Center, on "Analysis of a Group" room 760
1:15 p.m.—English 101-102 faculty room 720
1:30 p.m.—Faculty Club: speaker, Prof. Charles Orr, on "Glimpses of Nigeria" (with slides) room 628
2:00 p.m.—CMC: Jazz Concert Altgeld hall
2:00 p.m.—The Newman Club will meet at Old St. Mary's Chapel, Wabash and Van Buren, then go to Loop Synagog.
2:00 p.m.—Roosevelt Christian Fellowship: tape recording, "Companionship, Comradeship and Courtship" room 430
7:30 p.m.—Film in the series, "The Silents become the Talkies": "Lilac Time" (1928), starring Coleen Moore and Gary Cooper (series ticket required) Sinha hall
6:00 p.m.—President Pitchell's North Shore Committee dinner meeting Standard Club

THURSDAY

2:00 p.m.—Roosevelt Christian Fellowship: Bible study room 410
8:00 p.m.—The Senior Class Awards Lecture: by Prof. Paul B. Johnson (department of History) on "Thinking Modern": Personal Choice, or the Verdict of History? Admission, \$1 — students, 50c. Altgeld hall

FRIDAY

8:15 p.m.—CMC: Faculty Recital — Felix Ganz, pianist Ganz hall
8:30 p.m.—The Metropolitan Players in "Purle Victorious," by Ossie Davis — general admission, \$1.75; — students, \$1.25 Sinha hall

SATURDAY

8:30 p.m.—The Metropolitan Players in "Purle Victorious" (see notice above) Sinha hall

— OFFICIAL NOTICE —
Candidates for Master's degree at June Convocation: submit to departmental advisers final drafts of theses (ready for binding) no later than Wednesday, May 6.



EUGENE ORMANDY

Philadelphia Orch. tickets sold today

Students will begin selling student tickets for the May 5th concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra this morning in the Michigan Avenue lounge. The concert will be performed at 8:30 p.m. in Orchestra Hall and is being sponsored by the RU Alumni Association.

This program, which will feature Gustav Mahler's "Titan" Symphony and Richard Strauss' "Also Sprach Zarathustra," has been dedicated as a tribute to RU founder and friends.

The student tickets are being sold by a committee headed by Jack McMahon and Carol Peterson, president of RU's music sorority MU Phi Epsilon. The project was initiated by Alumni director Bernard Sklar. Student tickets will sell for \$2. Regular prices range to \$12.50. They are available in the RU Alumni Office of the Orchestra Hall box office.

Six new instructors named for fall term

by John Douard

Six new full-time instructors have been named to the RU staff next fall in the departments of history, philosophy, economics, and art.

According to Professor Jack Roth, chairman of the history department, Dr. August Meier, the new history appointment for the fall, "is probably one of the two or three leading scholars in his highly specialized field: American Negro History."

In the light of his appointment, the history department will offer a new graduate course called "The Negro in 20th century America," history 439.

Widely published

Dr. Meier, who is currently a member of the Morgan State College faculty, has published very widely. According to Roth, his most recent book, "Negro Thought in America, 1880-1915," has received very high praise. The book was reviewed recently in the Chicago Daily News Panorama Magazine by George Iggers, RU associate professor of history.

Professor Elmer Klemke, from De Pauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, will join the philosophy department in the summer teaching a course on the philosophy of science. He will remain at Roosevelt next fall.

Dr. Klemke is a specialist in logic, the philosophy of science, and the Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard.

The new faculty member of the College of Business Administration,

Dr. Saggad A. Hashmi, is an insurance expert. He is a native of Pakistan, and received both his bachelor's and master's degrees at universities there; he received his doctorate at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hashmi was an administrative assistant at the United States Embassy in Pakistan, and represented the Government of Pakistan at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1961.

Johan J. Sellenraad, part-time RU art instructor, will join the staff next fall on a full time basis, after receiving a master's degree from the University of Chicago in June.

Netherlands native

Sellenraad, a native of the Netherlands, has had exhibits at the Art Institute, the Renaissance Society shows at the University of Chicago, the Allan Frumkin Gallery, and the John L. Hunt Gallery in Old Town.

Robert Greenberg, another part-time instructor, will join the philosophy department full time in the fall, after receiving his PhD. from the University of Chicago. He likes to work in the philosophy of analysis.

Dr. Arthur Grant has accepted an appointment as professor of economics in the fall. He is currently teaching at the Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia, and received his PhD. at the University of Pennsylvania.

Friedrich analyzes totalitarianism

The rise of totalitarianism after World War I, partly as a consequence of the concept of total war, was the subject discussed by Dr. Carl Friedrich, Eaton Professor of the science of government at Harvard, during the second lecture in the World War I lecture series, Thursday, April 16.

Dr. Friedrich said, "During World War I some trends moved toward total war. The idea of total war was an idea in which the propensity of the war would be carried to its total limit."

"In that sense," he continued, "I submit that we have had total war many times, and it is not only the result of the First World War."

Clarifying the term "totalitarianism," Dr. Friedrich said, "the

psychological characterization of totalitarianism is that it takes hold of man in his totality."

He went on to list characteristics of a totalitarian dictatorship:

- a single mass party which claims a monopoly of political decisions
- an ideology on a total scope
- monopoly of mass communications
- secret police
- monopoly of weapons
- centrally directed economy

Totalitarian dictatorship, while clearly an autocracy, must not be confused with the old autocracy, he said.

Dr. Friedrich does not think totalitarianism began with Lenin. "He said we should develop an autocratic society, but he never said we should adopt that autocracy as a policy for government," he explained.

"In the Soviet Union," he said,

"the totalitarian breakthrough began in 1927 with the introduction of their first five-year plan. It faced the issue at hand, and said it would end the social class system."

"There was a problem confronting them, however, because Marx had imagined the revolution would occur at a later period of time. He foresaw also that it would come at an advanced point in the industrial society."

"In Russia there was no such state, so Russia had to build an industrial society."

According to Dr. Friedrich, Fascist and National Socialist totalitarianism, led by a frightened middle class, came into being as a response to this development in their eastern neighbors.

Mussolini first seized power, he said, to stop communism, but an intrinsic logic forced him toward the direction of totalitarianism.

The first breakthrough of the National Socialists in Germany came in 1936 with their first four-year plan, but suggestions of it could be seen in 1934, Dr. Friedrich continued.

Concluding, he said, "World War I appears to be the logical and necessary element in the history of the rise of totalitarianism, but the war itself was not at fault. Another force had to be introduced, which was the critique of western bourgeois society."

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More response to 'Warsaw Ghetto' editorial

Ghetto editorial read with regret

To the Editor:

I read your editorial of April 6, "Good-bye to the Ghetto" with sorrow and bewilderment. In it you suggest that recalling the story of the destruction and revolt of European Jewry is somehow regressive and distracting, contributing less than nothing to the liberal causes on your agenda.

I share your cause. I deny that study of the past prevents our action in the future.

ABOVE ALL, I FIND your editorial unexpectedly old-fashioned and superficial. You reduce the incipient American Revolution to a programmatic list. You have not learned from the demonic catastrophes of the last 30 years that the future can be served only by men who are aware of the potential for evil that is often marked by liberalism and reason.

You are aware of nothing but abstract causes. You turn your head from seeing what real men have done and are doing to real men. If you cannot look at the Warsaw Ghetto, I believe you will never really see the Birmingham dogs or the Hiroshima hospitals. You have reverted to the unchastened lib-lab slogans of the world before Warsaw.

SINCE I HAVE NEVER seen a gentile so callous in the face of Jewish suffering, I suspect you are a Jew. It is dreadful that in a time when the Negro is discovering his own black humanity, you should close upon yourself the road that leads through Jewish authenticity toward universal vision.

If you think the Jew serves humanity by forgetting what savage truth he carries on his flesh, you must urge the black man, too, to forget his wounds in order to become a man. I believe we shall come to one another only in the fullness of our own tragic, noble, humanity.

"POSITIVE ACTION" requires suffering and the deepest reflection upon suffering. To by-pass the Hitler period is to forego the possibility of transcending it. In foreclosing consideration of the YIVO pictures you have unwittingly undercut man's struggle to become human.

ARNOLD JACOB WOLF
Rabbi, Congregation Solel

Is Torch biased or immature?

To the Editor:

I am not sure if the Torch is engaged in a conscious attempt at anti-Semitism, or if the people who write Torch editorials merely suffer lapses of political maturity when they treat questions that somehow deal with the Jew. Last week's issue showed that you do not learn from past errors in this area.

I DID NOT THINK the YIVO exhibit on the Warsaw ghetto was anything extraordinarily good or novel — but I do think it served a social purpose. That purpose was pure and simple — the portrayal of the horrors that comprise Nazism. I think it is unfortunate that the YIVO people did not point out that the same people who masterminded much of the genocide that they deplore are once again in power in West Germany. I also feel that they might have related the anti-Jewish laws that the Germans advocated, created, and enforced to much contemporary antilibertarian legislation in the United States.

HOWEVER, I CANNOT accept the Torch's criticism of the exhibit. The Torch says that the death of six million people was unfortunate, but that we should forget the incident — for it happened long ago. The Torch says that the YIVO people are

somehow politically deficient for not advocating the causes which more progressive elements of our society concern themselves with. Such sectarianism is indeed unfortunate — for not only would most of those causes have been out of place in a display on the Warsaw ghetto, but also you don't know for sure if the YIVO people support them or not.

THE FACT IS that those who fight totalitarianism, whether it be German-born or home-grown, share a common bond. The people who oppose the HUAC, the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, and the other social evils you mention are, even if they do not recognize it, fighting the same forces that created the Warsaw ghetto. The Right wears many masks. In recent years anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, and anti-communist facades have been the most successful.

PERHAPS MORE important, however, it is the fact that this exhibit dramatizes for those who are too young to remember, and for those who have allowed themselves to forget, the horrors of Nazism. This in itself is enough to satisfy the "social purpose" criterion that you seek to apply.

IN CLOSING, I might add that in my experience dedicated anti-Semites follow two definite lines, usually concurrently. The first of these is to whitewash yesterday's Nazis in the guise of today's Germany, and the other is to praise Israel so loudly that nobody will miss hearing you. I sincerely hope the Torch will not seek to rectify its wrongs with such a shameful ploy as a sop to Israel. Only time will tell.

DICK PROSTE

Editorial Ghetto claims unfounded

To the Editor:

The Torch editorial of April 6 forces me to take issue with its views of the Warsaw Ghetto exhibit. The editorial tends to tear down the exhibit because it makes no contributions to what you feel are the current social and political problems. Such memorials, you feel, have no social value. I cannot understand why you are so ready to devalue the exhibit rather than compliment it on its excellence as a beautiful display and value as a historical exhibition.

I AM NOT ABOUT to argue on its social merits, as we may each view the value of recalling the past in a different light. However, your editorial gives one the impression that the only valuable efforts are those directed toward present-day problems. If this be the case, what of our great museums which have little purpose other than the display of history and development?

WON'T YOU ENTITLE US to the privilege of viewing the Warsaw Ghetto exhibit as a part of our history, and allow each individual to interpret its social consequences in whatever vein he may please?

MANNIE POLLACK

Editorial naive, insensitive

To the Editor:

I have just read the insensitive editorial in the Torch with reference to the YIVO Warsaw Ghetto exhibit. At best, I feel your editorial is naive. However, it also discloses a surprising lack of knowledge concerning YIVO and the other organizations which sponsored the exhibit. It is, in my opinion, an unintelligent approach to the function of such exhibits.

YOU MAKE A PLEA to those connected with the exhibit to turn to the tasks of eradicating injustices of our own day. Apparently you are unaware of the very significant efforts being made by the sponsoring organizations to do just that.

Most revealing, however, is the fact that your enumeration of "Crimes against mankind" does not even mention the plight of Soviet Jewry, and other forms of Anti-Semitism in the world. Your gross oversight is, perhaps, the best justification for this exhibit.

You also should know that YIVO does a great deal more than sponsor exhibits. It is an important organization engaged in historical and social research. It has made significant contributions to bringing war criminals to justice.

IT IS NICE TO KNOW you feel that the memory of Nazi atrocities cannot die, although you demonstrated no concern in your editorial for the Nazi of our own times. But history can be forgotten, as people have, in fact, forgotten what the Nazi did.

... IT IS FROM THE PAST that we draw our inspiration and dedication to the tasks of the present and the future. I suggest that the contributions already made by the sponsor organizations greatly exceed that made by your editorial.

PAUL H. VISHNY

'Ghetto Goodbye' lacks empathy

To the Editor:

As a former Roosevelt University student and now a member of the faculty I wish to record some observations on your recent editorial "Goodbye to the Ghetto."

THE EDITORIAL seems to be painfully lacking in compassion and understanding, for the YIVO exhibit is not a monument of hatred but a thoughtful and dignified memorial for the six million innocent victims of Nazi brutality and for all the untold millions of unknown martyrs of racial persecution and bigotry throughout the world.

THE PAST is the seed bed of the future, and, if we must "direct our energies to the building of a meaningful present," as your editorial suggested, and if we want to cultivate "a new rise of humanism," we must expose man's inhumanity against his fellow man.

The YIVO exhibit discharges these two functions with honesty, courage, and honor.

GEORGE G. ALEXOPOULOS
Physics instructor

Torch is rotting away

To the Editor:

Last week's editorial about the Warsaw Ghetto exhibition was one of the Torch's crudest and most naive. Nothing that I recall was as incompetently written — except perhaps last spring's editorial about "Bigotry and the Jew."

... WHAT RATIONAL, sensitive human being can claim that the YIVO exhibit in the student center serves no useful purpose — that in fact all it does is to revive old hates? How is it possible for any person with a sense of moral values to coldly shrug his shoulders at this very competent and necessary demonstration of research and scholarship and claim that 21 years have passed since the horrors of the Warsaw Ghetto — that it is time to let it remain an event of the past?

FOR YOUR ENLIGHTENMENT, no person with Jewish identity could ever seriously view this exhibit as simply a burdensome reminder of past horror. Furthermore, no person seriously concerned with the values of the 20th century could possibly consider this exhibit in a detached manner.

TO LUMP TOGETHER problems such as apartheid in South Africa or the dictatorships of South America with that of the horrors of Nazi terrorism during World War II — or to seriously infer that an organization such as YIVO should be concerned primarily with prob-

lems such as the Smith Act or the HUAC represents not simply phony liberalism, but really amorality.

... THIS KIND OF editorial writing in a university newspaper is an insult to the student body and to the faculty and it must be eliminated. The Torch is not "burning"; rather it is rotting away.

LARRY DIAMOND

Torch editorial shallow, unjust

To the Editor:

The Editorial Board, a supposedly intelligent and thinking body, has shown its ignorance and eagerness to condemn now on at least two occasions. The Warsaw Ghetto Exhibit, attacked in your last editorial, does not need to be defended, simply explained. A thoughtless editorial might not have been written had the writer stopped to think for a moment.

At the preview opening of the Exhibit, March 31, Philip M. Klutznick, a member of the US Commission on Human Rights and the Roosevelt Board of Trustees, said the following: "Roosevelt's universal declaration of human rights... motivates the University, and it is most fitting that this exhibit be housed here."

WE WISH TO emphasize that this exhibit is not a religious presentation, but rather an expression of human rights. It is a "tribute to the spirit of man."

Mr. Klutznick said further: "There is more than Jewish significance which attaches to this exhibit; if it is only of Jewish significance, a great effort has come to nought. It is far more significant to other peoples of the world. Congress and the late President Kennedy called upon the people of the US to commemorate not so much how a man has lived or died, but what he lives or dies for. It is a lesson for all humanity — not a parochial lesson."

THUS THE EXHIBIT represents precisely what the editorial calls for in the last paragraphs. In presenting the exhibit, YIVO is advocating human rights by implicit example. The exhibit is both a case history of man's inhumanity to man and an example of people who, driven to the depths of depression, finally stood up and fought for their freedom and lives. YIVO is calling for people to take note of what happened in Warsaw so that something like this might not occur again — to the Jews, to the Negroes, or to any people that has cried out to the rest of the world for help.

WE FEEL THE emphasis of the exhibit is not on the Nazi brutality. This is well known. What was not known, however, is how the Jewish people reacted to the Nazis with heroism. The exhibit shows that these people, so often accused of passivity, were not passive.

PHYLLIS RENDER
JEAN KLITZNER

Is editorialist fit to judge?

To the Editor:

The editorial entitled, "Good-bye to the Ghetto," is the second in less than a year in which the sensibilities of the Jewish members of the University, and the Jewish community, have been acutely and unnecessarily disregarded.

MY FIRST REACTION was to question the repeated lapse of good judgment on the part of the editorial board in accepting such material. My second was to question the omniscience and the credentials of the writer — by what standard of values does he deem himself fit to sit in judgment over the behavior of "some Jews" (this is my recollection of the

wording of the first editorial) or the contribution made by the exhibit?

More to the point perhaps, is the following: Such attacks show little understanding of people, the attitudes they hold, or their rate of change.

TO REBEL or to rant about things with which we disagree serves little purpose. An aimless rebellion serves to center attention upon the rebel, sometimes helps to bring leadership into his hands, and frequently arouses an emotional reaction in others which interferes with the very goals the rebellion is supposed to help attain.

As a way of life, or a way of bringing about changes, it has many serious drawbacks. It's much easier to go to jail or even to die on this basis, than to live on and work toward the attainment of these goals. Only an individual with patience, sensitivity to the feelings of others — only an individual with the ability to understand the past, and recognize its significance for the future — only that individual will be able to make a solid contribution to society.

DEROGATORY ATTACKS, impatient rebellion, and an inability to look at another's perspectives and understand them — these aren't the characteristics that enable one to effectively work for changes. If I were writing an editorial intended to communicate the ideas I infer this writer sought to communicate, here is one approach I might use:

"The Warsaw exhibit portrays a period, and a mode of treatment, that is now consecrated in the tears and blood of many innocent victims. It shows how, even in the 20th century, man hasn't fully mastered himself, and how in the service of a party, the values we deem 'human' can be dissolved. It is important that we dedicate ourselves to the goal of making such treatment 'impossible.'"

"HISTORY SHOWS that this goal will not be attained easily. Modern life and conditions dramatically depict how even now, after the holocaust of Europe, we haven't learned our lessons adequately. Let us recognize the foibles of man, but let us also continually push for the betterment and improvement of the lot of man. To do this we need not look to Europe, or the communist countries. In our own society many problems await our attention." (A discussion of the list enumerated in the editorial would follow.)

"LET US RESOLVE that the Warsaws of the past, the cruel inhumanity of man to man, shall not be forgotten. But let us equally resolve that the most fitting memorial to them is the betterment of mankind. That is a memorial which will live on, and give meaning to their lives. To do this, we must channel our feelings and thoughts to the present, and the future.

"This is what they would have wanted."

B. LEBOVITS
Assoc. professor
of psychology

Ghetto exhibit has function

To the Editor:

Your editorial is wrong in saying that the Warsaw Ghetto exhibit has no social value today. It is a museum exhibit, and like all other museums it has a function for society.

One cannot understand the necessity for removing social ills today unless he understands what these ills have led to in the past, in Mississippi and in Warsaw; for if we don't learn from history, we are bound to repeat it. The exhibit does have a purpose.

TED CHARAK

- Students and faculty should have an official hand in the management of the new University bookstore.
- A student-faculty court system should be set up to mediate disputes involving students, faculty members, and administrators.
- There should be formal student participation in planning of the proposed union building.
- A concentrated effort should be made to obtain more property for expansion of the University.
- The Auditorium Theatre should be put to immediate academic use.

Blood at the World's Fair

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of bigotry.
Land of the separate schools,
Land where the bigots rule.
From every house and school,
How can freedom ring?"

— Sung at World's Fair opening

Unless you read the Southern newspapers, or the New York Herald Tribune, you didn't receive the full story of the civil rights demonstration at the World's Fair in New York.

Radio and TV coverage in New York was more concerned with the spectacle than the debacle, and outside New York in Northern cities, the plight of the demonstrators came in the last paragraphs.

But blood was shed.

It was a scene that Southern broadcasters devoted their full attention to, accentuating the fact that had it happened in Birmingham, or Atlanta, or another Southern city, it would have streaked across every major network and into the front pages of every single Northern newspaper.

How right they were.

It only adds grist to the mill ground out daily by Alabama's Governor George Wallace, who unceasingly answers Northern reporters who query his segregationist position with the question, "Why not take a look at New York or Chicago, before you criticize us?"

In New York City, Florida State Troopers posted to guard the Florida Pavillion behaved exactly as they would have in the most remote swamps of their home state. A white, 16-year-old high school youth was hauled around by his hair, and almost choked with his shirt.

Where were the New York police?

The arguments that the demonstrations were silly, served no positive purpose, or might alienate white liberals, understandably falls on deaf ears.

For the action of the Florida State Troopers, which almost led to mass beatings of the demonstrators at the Florida Pavillion in New York City, was not stopped by our "just" Northern police, nor

by other Northerners who stood by.

More representative of the feeling of Northern bystanders was the situation of the white girl who, while being dragged along the ground by the New York police, was screamed at as a "Nigger-lover" and spat upon. Other demonstrators were beaten by the New York police and were refused medical attention.

We cannot judge, as close to the revolution as we are, which decisions and types of demonstrations are the wisest. We do believe, however, that any demonstration which can be conceived serves to aid the exploited Negro population achieve full and equal rights, as long as the participants themselves do not initiate violence.

We also cannot agree with so-called liberals who say in effect: "It's all right for you people to demonstrate, but do it our way—when, where, and how we tell you." A war was never fought in which the enemy was allowed to plan their opponent's battle strategy.

Thus, we feel we can adequately judge the sickening spectacle at the World's Fair, and we think the demonstration served its purpose. We're glad it went ahead as planned, whether it was a "wise" idea or not. It embarrasses us to know that Wallace and his ilk have more ammunition, but it completely humiliates us to have seen the scars on those youths' heads, inflicted not only by Southern magnolia sticks, but just as certainly by the local authorities, who, if they had been as liberal as they claim, would have protected them.

Where were the New York police? The answer is obvious. Right next to the Florida state troopers, and Bull Connor, and Leander Perez, and almost every Chicago cop who has ever been assigned to a direct-action demonstration.

And still more letters . . .

Can't 'write off' Nazis' genocide

To the Editor:

... we cannot learn from the examples of history by shutting some portions of history out of our minds. This historic event of only 21 years ago is still very much a part of the present, living reality for those who participated in it and for those who are experiencing its aftermath in one way or another today—from both sides. To a greater or lesser degree this includes us all. True, we should not dwell on this event to the exclusion of all else, but neither should we push it from our consciousness.

... THE YIVO EXHIBIT serves to demonstrate most graphically the extremes of depravity, desperation, and

heroism of which human beings are capable.

All people, including the YIVO exhibit sponsors, should certainly work toward the worthwhile goals which your editorial enumerates. All people will profit by seeing the YIVO exhibit, showing the ultimate extreme to which apartheid and fascism of enforced segregation; of any biased, dis-

criminatory practice; of any government thought control agency or practice is acceptance of the first steps along the road to fascism.

... The YIVO exhibit warns us all to resist now any step or measure, however mild or harmless it may seem, which is a first step along the road to fascism.

WINIFRED MCGILL

Roosevelt Torch

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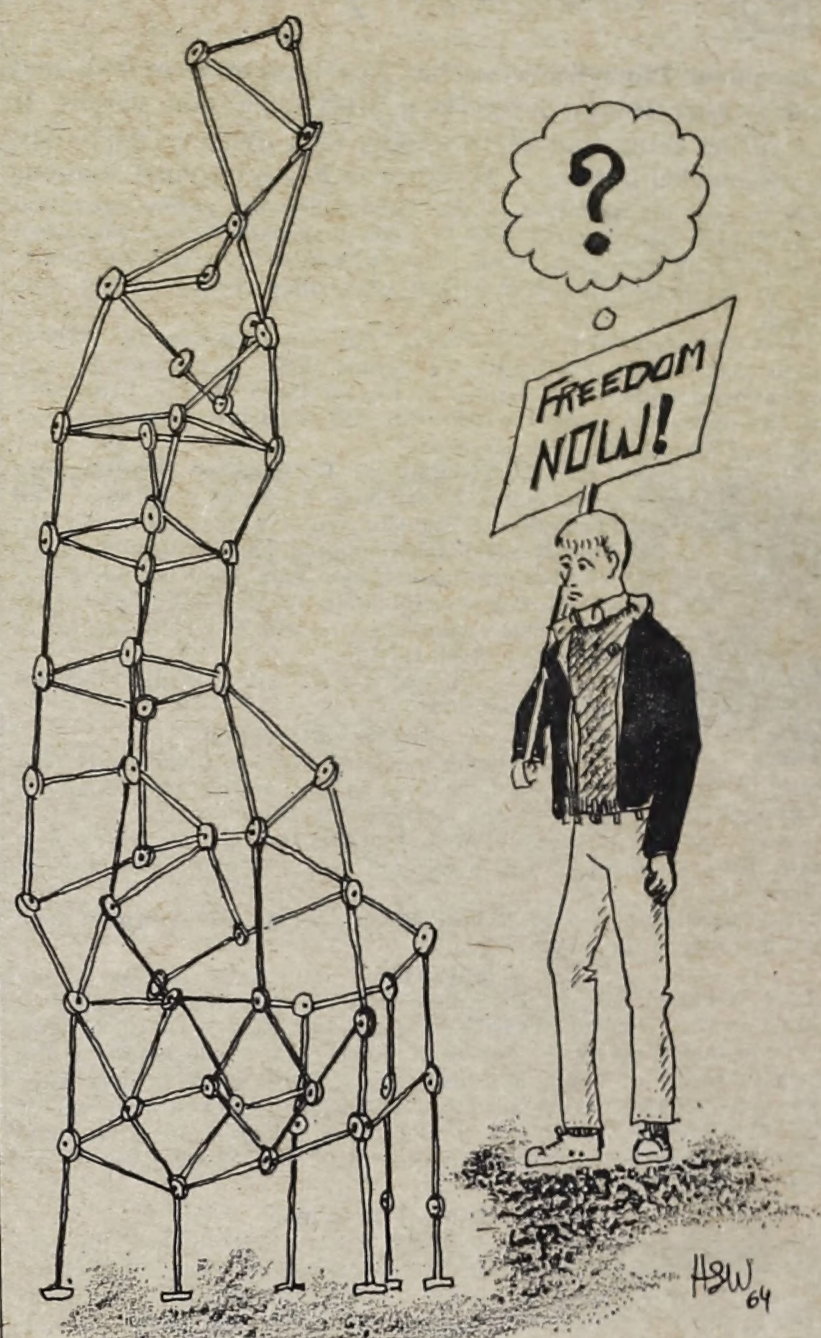
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Indonesian students enjoy government aided politics

by Jeff Greenfield

Collegiate Press Service Special
JAKARTA, Indonesia — If

the students in other parts of Southeast Asia find political participation discouraged, the students of Indonesia treat it as a duty.

When President Sukarno assumed complete political power in 1959, all political factions — at least nominally — rallied behind him. Indonesian political theorists continually stress that under Sukarno all groups — nationalist, religious, military, Communist — have a role to play in "building Indonesian nationhood."

The student organizations are part of this unity of interests. Divided into two principal groups, both national student organizations work within the political structure and actively support Sukarno's regime. Fundamental dissent from the "five pillars" of the national revolution — the primary slogan of Sukarno's policies — is neither heard nor tolerated.

The principal student group is the MMI, composed of member student councils from Indonesian universities. The MMI has considerable influence, because it is considered the voice of the student; and the student is an equal part of the Indonesian nation.

The organization works so closely with university officials in promoting the policies of the government that the national MMI president, a student, is vice-rector of the University of Indonesia. When rare student-administration difficulties arise, the students generally have a strong say in the resolution.

This student power is a direct result of Sukarno's systematic attempt to use social institutions to advance his own policies. Schools, in the words of the Minister of Higher Education, are "tools of the revolution"; and the students and administration are equals in terms of political strength.

In addition to the MMI, a national group of youth and student organizations called the PPMM exists. This organization is com-
municar or off-campus nature, as

(Last of a series)

opposed to the MMI, which is formed out of student governments.

The army, the nationalist and Communist youth groups, and religious organizations all are part of the PPMM. Apparently the Communists exercise somewhat more control over this group than they do over the MMI, which is more directly tied to the university system.

At present, all these divergent groups profess loyalty to Sukarno. In the past, both ultra-religious groups and Communists have occasionally bolted Sukarno's policies, but have returned to the fold. Should the coalition again fail, or should Sukarno leave the political scene (he is 61 years old), the PPMM with its Communist secretariat is the more likely of the two youth groups to ally with any one faction.

The student leaders in Indonesia take their politics seriously. Education is often subordinated to work in student affairs. For example, MMI's national leader has been attending college for 12 years and has not graduated yet.

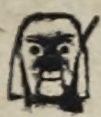
Professors cooperate

Because of the importance attached to student movements by the government, professors willingly postpone or cancel examinations to fit the student leader's schedule, albeit with occasional grumblings about the point of a college education.

Indonesia is a country which is constantly mobilized politically. The government under Sukarno makes it a point to whip up popular support for every key domestic and foreign policy of the regime. And it is the uniquely political nature of this socialist, non-aligned society that has brought student politics to a level of equality with other more traditional political forces.

Jeff Greenfield, editor of the Daily Cardinal, campus newspaper of the University of Wisconsin recently returned from a trip to Southeast Asia.

Davidson



The Lounge Hound

President Pitchell's office has just been redecorated, and among other things, it sports a pretty new blue carpet. It is a fitting thing that the president of a dynamic university be surrounded in luxury. However, a few misguided students seem to feel the situation in the Health Service, rarely open and understaffed (they claim), should take precedence in the allocation of funds. They have gone so far as to suggest a "track-in" demonstration on the President's new carpet, protesting Health Service conditions.

I feel this proposal is a little "wild," for new measures for student health and welfare are instituted almost daily. For example, any student who suffers his demise in the environs of this University has the option of being buried, with full academic honors, in the bookstore's brand new flower-boxes.



On the strength of RU'er Gene Whittington's performance in the play "Lilies of the Field," Phil Maxwell, of the Chicago Tribune, contacted Dr. John Reich of the Goodman Theatre drama school. A subsequent conference with Gene resulted in a scholarship to Goodman in the fall. Congratulations, Gene, although you will be sorely missed at Roosevelt. Good Luck!

Quote of the week . . . "theft is the sincerest form of imitation."

SAM conference

RU's chapter of SAM (which, incidentally, has been voted the best in the association) is holding its annual conference today and tomorrow in Altgeld hall.

Congratulations to Tom and Mary Lou DeVries on their recent marriage. Tom, for those of you who don't know, is editor emeritus of the Torch.

Congratulations also to Robert Baker and Leslee Newman who have announced their engagement.

Tinkertoys

Last weekend several Roosevelt students assembled what they named as the "world's largest Tinkertoy" in Grant Park. This news item was picked up by the papers, and one even ran a picture of the students, busily at work. By this one act, these students may have done more to change the academic image of Roosevelt than all of President Pitchell's conferences and press releases. Imagine that! In one weekend we've gone from the "little red schoolhouse" to the "kindergarten of Chicago."

More editorial response

Morris Springer, professor of French, was sufficiently moved by our "Ghetto" editorial to drop by the Torch office and discuss it with us. He said, "I wish you could be 35 years old, and when you write about Judaism I sometimes get the feeling that you ought to have your bottoms wiped." That's some discussion! On second thought, that's some French!

Actually, Prof. Springer is quite a humanitarian. Not many people would take such a deep and personal concern for the cleanliness of total strangers.

Kohn comments on the crisis in post-WWI European thought

by John Douard

The crisis in European thought after World War I, including the revolution in philosophy, psychology, and literature which Europe experienced after the war, was discussed by Dr. Hans Kohn, professor of history emeritus at the State University of New York, in the third lecture in the World War I series, last Tuesday.

He discussed certain "important cultural trends which made their appearance at the beginning of the century in opposition to the prevailing rational optimism and belief in progress," and as examples mentioned works by Freud, Georges Sorel, and Sir James Frazier.

Anxiety

One of the chief elements of the fermentation which was developing at this time was anxiety, said Kohn. "Old political and social certainties had been suddenly shaken; confident European mankind had faced death and destruction, and had found itself on the brink of an abyss." After the war this anxiety did not disappear.

Illustrating this point, Dr. Kohn quoted the French poet Valery: "The storm has died away, and still we are restless, uneasy, as if the storm were about to break. Almost all the affairs of men remain in a terrible uncertainty."

Dr. Kohn said, "The crisis of

European thought and culture did not set in suddenly at the end of the war, but the war itself immensely intensified and accelerated all these phenomena which were present at its origin, and were partly its cause—German aggressiveness, general ineptitude of leadership, and above all the disarray of the European mind."

New social order

He feels that although the economic destruction of the pre-war social order was confined to central and eastern Europe, it was a general European phenomenon.

Discussing the attitude of the youth at the outbreak of the war, he quoted Romain Rolland: "In Europe a generation was arising, desirous rather of action than of understanding, hungry rather for happiness than for truth."

"With this disarray and anxiety," said Dr. Kohn, "felt above all in countries where the war had revealed the fundamental weakness of an outmoded social order as in Germany and Italy, went a craving for power, a cult of force, a desire to overcome anxiety and loneliness in the excitement of combat and in the security of comradeship."

Part of this desire was due to Nietzsche, partly misinterpreted, who was quoted, according to Dr. Kohn, in the context of a will to power rather than his call to self-overcoming and self-mastery.

"This adoration of violence reached its climax in fascism," he said. "Fascism was not a movement of the thirties but one which arose immediately out of the war, and in those countries where many young men cherished their war experience as the most sublime moments of their life."

"This disarray led on the one hand to utopian hopes, and on the other hand the same disarray produced a deep pessimism, the discovery of the meaninglessness of life, history, and civilization."

Disarray spreads

Dr. Kohn feels this disarray spread throughout central Europe and dominated the post-war culture. Yet this same dread could be seen in the philosophy and literature which preceded the war.

However, he said, "in Russia the victorious Leninism overcame it with the rational-optimistic certainty of the Marxian interpretation of history."

"The Leninist faith replaced the un-heroic man of anxiety, as we find him in Pasternak's Dr. Zhivago, with a positive activist hero who outdid the bourgeois of the 19th century in his confidence in progress and the blessings of a mechanized civilization."

In most cases, though, the joy turned to despair in a world of desolation and decaying values, said Kohn. The more sensitive were gripped by the fear of emptiness, feeling the ground slipping under their feet.

Psychoanalysis

Dr. Kohn said psychoanalysis which was developed by Freud offered a rationalization for the new sexual freedom which characterized the war. "Probably all wars throughout history have increased sexual licentiousness. The sexual behavior after 1918 appeared worse than it was, because it contrasted with the 'Victorian' age."

He continued, "cultural creativity rests on sublimating sexual energy and transforming it into 'aim-inhibited libido'."

Kohn said of the length of this cultural revolution, "The first post-war period produced some movements and trends which carried over, though in a changed mental climate, into the second post-war period."

Filene lectures bring Lewis, Bell to speak on foreign aid

This year's Filene lecture will include three speeches on the general theme "The Economic Freeze-Foreign Aid at the Crossroads" by two prominent administrators.

A pre-lecture seminar, conducted by Professor Dubin, will be held 11:30 a.m. Monday, April 27, in room 720. The seminar will

focus on the "Historical Development of Foreign Aid," and will serve to familiarize its participants with the scope of the lecture series.

John Prior Lewis, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, will present an economic examination of foreign aid next Monday and a case study of aid to India May 11. Both lectures will be delivered at 7 p.m. in Altgeld Hall, and both will be free of charge; but tickets must be obtained in advance in room 606.

In addition, a tea for Lewis will be held in the Sullivan Room 2 p.m. Monday, May 4.



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SAM conference today

A conference on "Public Relations in Business, Education, Politics, and Sports" will be presented by the Roosevelt student chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management today and tomorrow.

The conference will be held from

8:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., and will feature five speeches each day between morning coffee and luncheon (today at the Pick-Congress and tomorrow at school).

Guest speakers will include Roosevelt president Robert J. Pitchell; Chet Campbell, director of public relations for the National Broadcasting Company; Mrs. Doreen Blumgron, director of personnel at American Hospital Supplies; Robert V. Guelich, director of public relations for Montgomery Ward & Co.; Dr. Karl H. Stein, professor of marketing at Roosevelt; Robert V. Whitlow, athletic director of the Chicago Cubs; and Dr. Arthur Hoover, dean of students at Roosevelt.

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Williams cites 6 goals of African nationalism

by Abbie Cohen

G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, evaluated Africa's progress toward the realization of six major aspirations at the fourth annual leadership conference of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations Saturday, April 18, at the Pick-Congress Hotel.

Concerning the first goal — Africa's striving for freedom and independence from colonial rule—Williams cited the recently won independence of Kenya and Zanzibar and their membership in the UN, noting that two other nations — Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia — are scheduled to become independent later this year.

He lamented the less optimistic picture in South Africa, where "the path to self-determination for the majority of the population is strewn with difficulties; race relations are increasingly embittered; and the future is obscure."

Williams stated the difficulty of measuring progress toward the second African goal—personal and national dignity.

"The increasingly active role African leaders are playing in the councils of the world suggests that

there may be more progress . . . than we realize," he remarked. Yet for the Africans, any progress on the world stage is marred by the ever harsher application of the doctrine of apartheid to their brothers in South Africa.

Williams used statistics to support his estimation of progress toward the third goal — improved living standards. But while citing the contributions of technical and economic assistance to better liv-

ing for Africans, he acknowledged the enormous gap between living standards in well developed and less developed countries.

During the past year, said Williams, "visible progress toward the desirable goal of African unity was made." He emphasized the continent-wide Organization of African Unity — formed last May — which he believes has played a prominent role in settling disputes between Algeria and Morocco and between Ethiopia and Somalia

(though the latter is not yet resolved).

Williams submitted that "progress toward the African goal of non-alignment has been generally achieved in the sense of remaining free from outside domination." He explained that despite outside threats, a growing awareness of such threats coupled with a determination to remain free has allowed newfound freedoms to be safeguarded.

Although African states constitute almost one third of UN membership, their prominence is not merely a matter of numbers, he said. What is important is "their faith in the UN as an effective instrument for peaceful change." They seek to maximize the use of the UN by petitioning the world organization to achieve their aspirations, and this fact is a measure of their responsibility.

Briefs

'Top prof.' Paul B. Johnson to give award lecture

One of Roosevelt's youngest traditions — the "Top Prof" award lecture — will celebrate its second anniversary 8 p.m. Thursday in Altgeld hall with an address by Dr. Paul B. Johnson, professor of history, on the topic "Thinking Modern: Personal Choice or the Verdict of History?"

For the past two years, seniors have elected a "Top Prof" during

registration week each fall; and in the spirit of most collegiate traditions, the celebrity has been awarded a black silk topper as a symbol of his honor.

But last year's class—desiring to show their esteem for the "Top Prof" in a different way—hit on the idea of a public lecture "on a subject of academic interest." It was their hope that the classes that followed would continue the idea and thus make it a tradition.

IWW to celebrate May 1 with sit-in

The Roosevelt Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World will mark May Day with a demonstration climaxed by a sit-in at the Spanish Government Tourist Office, 27 W. Jackson.

The protest against the Franco regime, will last from one until five in the afternoon. The Tourist Office, which is the only official functionary of the Spanish government in Chicago will be picketed, and anti-Franco leaflets will be distributed.

Faculty seminars further relations

A series of seminars, during which interested faculty members and students can hold informal discussions, is being presented this semester and next semester.

The first lecture-discussion, "A Botanist in Archeology," was held by Laurence Kaplan, associate professor of biology, 3:30 Friday, April 17, in the Sullivan Room.

He maintained in his lecture that, since it is often necessary for the scientist to apply the concepts, methods, and techniques of various fields, specialization needs not lead to narrowness of vision.

Business mag tells of war funds

Brakes on defense spending and resulting problems are the major points of emphasis in the spring '64 issue of "Business and Society," which may be purchased by students at the special

rate of 25 cents from members of the Alpha Delta Sigma advertising fraternity today and tomorrow in room 608.

Leading off the issue, edited by associate professor of marketing Richard J. Thain, are commentaries on the economics of defense by Harrison Brown, foreign secretary of the National Academy of Sciences and professor of geochemistry at the California Institute of Technology, and Murray L. Weidenbaum, senior economist in the industrial economics division of the Stanford Research Institute.

Torch editor chosen for chemistry award

Torch editor in chief Lyn Cole has been selected to receive this year's Roosevelt outstanding chemistry student award. The award will be presented in a chemistry department faculty meeting Wednesday, May 6.

The award is given annually to a student who has completed 85 semester hours or more, on the basis of scholarship and excellence in extracurricular activities. The student is chosen by the chemistry faculty members, and special consideration is given to students who began their studies at Roosevelt.

CMC musicians receive awards

Soprano Elizabeth Weber, 23, and violinist Marilyn Skir-

mont, 22, both students in Chicago Musical College (CMC), are the respective winners of the vocal and instrumental prizes awarded this year by the Chicago Alumnae chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon, national honorary music sorority.

The two winners of the annual competition, open to all Sorority chapter members in the Chicago area, will appear at the Mu Phi Epsilon scholarship benefit program 3 p.m. Sunday, May 3, in the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel.

Wed. concert features Bach

Music by Bach, Schumann, Paganini, Mozart, Piston, Hindemith, and an arrangement for cello of "Hora Staccato" by Dicu-Helfetz will be the featured works in Wednesday afternoon's recital at 12:45 in Ganz Hall.

Famed artist Jahnheinz Jahn to visit Roosevelt next week

Arrangements for a week-long visit to Roosevelt of Jahnheinz Jahn — artist, educator, and authority on African culture — have been officially confirmed by the division of continuing education and extension with the cooperation of the college of arts and sciences and center for African studies.

The preliminary agenda envisions a visit by Jahn from Sunday evening, May 10, through Friday, May 15—at the expense of the college—for a rich round of cultural activities including two classroom and four lecture hall meetings and talks at the school; a "social evening" with University president Robert J. Pitchell and artistic and intellectual leaders; an appearance at an RU jazz rehearsal; an address at a prominent Chicago art center; and possibly one or more radio interviews.

A week with Jahnheinz Jahn

If present plans materialize, Jahn will arrive at Roosevelt Sunday, May 10, for an evening address on "The New African Culture" and a meeting with African students of metropolitan Chicago.

He will meet with Dr. St. Clair Drake's class in Sociology 247 ("People's Africa") 12:45 to 2 p.m. Monday, May 11, in room 789; with Prof. Frank Untermyer's class in Political Science 369 ("The Politics of Contemporary Africa") 9:55 to 11:10 a.m. Tuesday, May 12, in room 480; with Prof. Robert Roberts' class in Sociology 201 ("Introduction to Anthropology") 10:25 to 11:15 a.m. Friday, May 15, in room 789; and

with Roosevelt students at large for a talk on "The New African Culture," 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 13, in Altgeld hall.

Jahn will meet socially Wednesday evening with Chicago area intellectuals, including staunch supporters of the University whose interest in African affairs was demonstrated at the recent RU dinner in the Natural History Museum, and may speak at the museum later in the week under the sponsorship of the arts assembly of the Adult Education Council of Greater Chicago.

"An interchange of jazz"

From 7 to 9 p.m. Thursday, May 14, Jahn will appear at the RU jazz band rehearsal in Ganz hall. After hearing the band, he will speak on "The Creation of Blues," playing selections from his tapes, before an audience including prominent music columnists and critics. The event will be billed as "an interchange on jazz in two cultures."

50 State scholarships slated for RU students

Student aid director Robert Franklin has announced the Illinois State Scholarship Commission is offering approximately 50 awards to Roosevelt students with cumulative grade point averages of at least 2.5 for the 1964-65 academic year.

Franklin will personally interview each applicant for the Commission awards, on which detailed information is available in the student aid office (room 830).

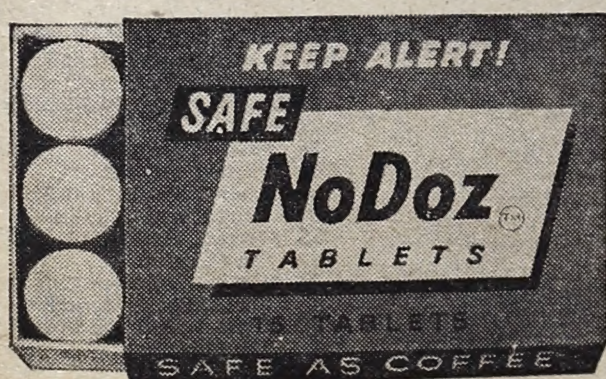
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Tourney

There will be a women's tennis tournament at Millikin University, Decatur, Ill., May 8 and 9. All women interested in entering this tournament should see Miss Rusnak, room 985 before Thursday.

Archers

The archery tournament is in process, Gerald Bailey leading with a 7.9 hit average.

Softball

The second round of the softball tournament was played Wednesday in Grant Park. The Trebble Makers whipped the Senile Sluggers 22 to 18. The Moe Foe's handed the Celtics their first loss by a score of 30 to 13.

The 69'ers continued their winning streak by beating the Praetorians 11 to 10.

The standings to date: 69'ers—won 2, lost 0; Ten Inchers—won 1, lost 0; Moe Foe's—won 1, lost 1; Trebble Makers—won 1, lost 1; Celtics—won 1, lost 1; Senile Sluggers—won 0, lost 1; Praetorians—won 0, lost 2.

Tennis

The tennis team has lost two matches since the last win. The Chicago Illini beat the Torchbearers 8 to 1 last Friday. The tennis team will travel to Concordia College in River Forest, Ill., April 30.

Golf

The golf team won over Illinois

Tech by a score of 15½ to 8½. The RU linkmen won over Chicago Teachers College 20 to 4, and lost against Illinois College of Optometry 16 to 8.

In a triangular meet with the Chicago Illini and Milton College of Wisconsin, we lost 18½ to 15½ and 19½ to 4½ respectively.

Ollie Gipson, our number one player, has yet to lose to an opponent. The RU linkmen will take on De Paul U. and Concordia College at the Glencoe Golf Club, Tuesday, April 28, at 1:30 p.m. The team record stands at 4 victories and 4 defeats.

Orr talks on technical aid to backlands

The value of technical assistance as a form of economic aid to underdeveloped nations was discussed by Dr. Charles Orr, associate professor of economics, at Roosevelt's Filene seminar last Monday.

Dr. Orr said the United Nations assistance program, through successful, is not managed as well as its US counterpart.

Reflecting on the reasons for

the success of the UN program in foreign countries, Dr. Orr stressed the international, and therefore noncolonial, nature of the cooperative program, and the diverse nationalities of its technical experts.

The US program, said Dr. Orr, consists of three parts: technical assistance, military assistance, and economic aid. He said "despite many noisy objections from the American taxpayer at having to assist 'foreigners,' this program

imposes only a meager financial burden on the American people."

"The principal weakness of technical assistance," he said, "is the inability of some countries to use it effectively. Even a country which is otherwise ready for assistance may request it in the wrong fields, or many fail to prepare properly for the mission."

Night Life

by Howard Cohen and Jeff Begun

All kinds of things happened in the last few weeks—the closing of the Belfry, Goodman's "King Lear," Northwestern's "Hamlet" (Shakespeare's, actually) and bunches of benefits, concerts, etc. The discerning student, however, will say "It is fine, that you tell us what happened last week, and the week before last week. But what, wise one's, is happening like now" Well . . .

The man returns to the air. Dan Sorkin, whose "Playboy" show went off the air last week, returns beginning today on station WAIT. Dan will be on in the morning and evening, around driving-to-work-or-school time, and is thus assured of a low rating. (Goooo NIELSON!) You should show Dan how much you appreciate his new show by sending him something—like a button. (Not Bimler buttons, but whatever else you have. A McKinley button, Regis Toomey button, or perhaps a button off last winter's fur coat). Send your buttons to Dan Sorkin, Radio Station WAIT, 188 West Randolph, Chicago. And you might listen to the program, too.

Encore, in the 1400 block on North Wells, is holding "West Side Story" over for a few more weeks. Tickets are generally at a premium—so be sure to reserve in advance. Ditto for Hull House's presentation of "The Connection"—which closes in two weeks. This play is performed on Friday and Saturday only, so if you intend to see it at all, 'tis best to reserve tickets now.

"Point of Order," now playing at the Surf Theatre, is one of the most unusual films to happen along in many a month. Taken from kinescopes of the Army-McCarthy hearings, the film presents highlights of the late senator's fall from grace. But be sure to arrive on time. We got to the theater a paltry five minutes late, and the manager used that as an excuse to deny us the student rate. But go see the movie anyway.

Probably the best place to see folk music right now is the No Exit Cafe in Evanston. Three people now appear there on a rotating basis—Art Thieme, Roxanna Alsberg, and Judy Bright. Art has been around Chicago for some time, as has Roxanna. But Judy has just returned from Los Angeles, where she cut her first LP for Dot. The record, now available in Chicago, is great. As is Judy. Don't miss her. But be prepared to pay the 50-cent cover charge. No Exit is located at Foster and the 'L', in Evanston.

For an evening's entertainment, it's a gas to walk down Wells street, from Division to Lincoln. (So it's a mile. Good for you. Much better than a cold shower. Unless you need a shower anyway). If you haven't visited the Wells area in the past six months, you might enjoy looking at the Bratskeller, Penelope's Palace, the Steak Joynt, Fly-By-Nite, and inf. If you haven't been there in a week, take a look at the new art gallery at 1411 N. Wells. Actually not a gallery—but it's full of artists, and painting machines (paint your own abstracts for only a buck). And then, there are the people.

Always fun to look at the people. Usual game is to guess what suburb, and especially what high school they're from. Of course, you must be aware that they are looking at you, and trying to guess . . .

Next time—a special report from the World's Fair, in New York. Assuming that the demonstrators don't tear it down before we get there. That leaves them three days . . .

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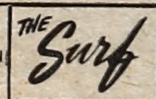
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